



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tirely, it behooves us to pause a moment and take stock of our daily methods and see whether or not we are using just the best judgment in handling boys and girls that we are capable of using.

Boston's effort to increase the wages of her teachers.—It is not a far-fetched statement to say the increase in salaries, especially those of school teachers, has not been commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. Boston recognized this fact to the extent that in the latter part of 1919 she entered into a strenuous campaign to get legislation that would alleviate the troubles contingent upon such low salaries. Consequently the School Committee compiled a mass of statistics on wages of teachers in many towns in Massachusetts and 24 cities of over 200,000 population throughout the United States.

These figures were tabulated and published in two pamphlets¹ which make a very convenient reference for the very latest data on teachers' wages. The School Committee proposed the new schedule on the principles that (a) the largest proposed increase in salary goes to the lowest paid teachers in the service; (b) some increase in salary is proposed for everyone in the employ of the School Committee; and (c) the amount of proposed increases and the readjustments conform as closely as possible to the supply of teachers.

Quoting the *Educator-Journal* of Indianapolis, "Hod-carriers, \$1,200; elementary teachers, \$800 is a contrast of annual incomes in the cases of two classes of workers in two of our large cities. In the same cities blacksmiths receive \$1,700 per year, and bricklayers \$1,900. Some day, perhaps, society will consider the teacher worthy of as big pay as those that work in stone and iron and other inanimate things."

Administrative officers who are contemplating a more ample remuneration for their teachers will do well to secure these two pamphlets and use those portions that will best suit their own localities. We believe Boston has shown the way to do the square thing by teachers and we are anxious to see the day when every community that is not in poverty will cease being parsimonious with the most valuable service it receives.

Report of a conference on educational measurements.—In April, 1919, the Sixth Annual Conference on Educational Measurements was held at the University of Indiana and, judging from the report,² it must have been a decided success. In this report one can find very fruitful discussions of the group test as a means to classify intelligence in high school, grades, in the factory, office, and many other places. Language and grammatical errors, the relation of physical environ-

¹ "Increased Salaries for Teachers and Members of the Supervising Staff of the Boston Public Schools." Pp. 47. "Salaries of Public School Teachers in Cities of over 200,000 Population in the United States and in Selected Cities and Towns in Massachusetts," *School Document No. 19*. Pp. 96. Boston: Boston Public Schools, 1919.

² "Sixth Conference on Educational Measurements," *Bulletin of the Extension Division, Indiana University*, Vol. V, No. 1. Bloomington, Indiana: The Extension Division of Indiana University, 1919. Pp. 122. \$0.50,